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THE JESTER'S SERMON.

The jester shook his hood and bells, and leaped upon a chair;
The pages laughed, the women screamed, and tossed their scented hair;
The falcon whistled, stag-hounds bayed, the lap-dog barked without;
The scullion dropped the pitcher brown, the cook railed at the lout;
The steward, counting out the gold, let pouch and money fall.
And why? Because the Jester rose to say grace in the hall!

The page played with the heron's plume, the steward with his chain;
The butler drummed upon the board, and laughed with might and main;
The grooms beat on their metal cans, and roared till they turned red;
But still the Jester shut his eyes, and rolled his witty head;
And when they grew a little still, read half a yard of text,
And waving hand, struck on the desk—then frowned like one perplexed.

"Dear sinners all," the fool began, "man's life is but a jest—
A dream, a shadow, bubble, sir, a vapor at the best.
In a thousand pounds of law I find not a single ounce of love,
A blind man killed the parson's cow, in shooting at the dove.
The fool that eats till he is sick, must fast till he is well.
The wooer who can flatter most will bear away the belle.

"Let no man halloo he is safe till he is through the wood.
He who will not when he may, must tarry when he should.
He who laughs at crooked men should walk very straight.
Oh, he who once has won a name may lie a-bed till eight.
Make hasts to purchase house and land. Be very slow to wed.
True coral needs no painter's brush, nor need be daubed with red.

"The friar, preaching, cursed the thief (the pudding in his sleeve).
To fish for sprats with golden hooks is foolish, by your leave.
To travel well—an ass's ears, ape's face, hog's mouth, and ostrich legs.
He does not care a pin for thieves who limps about and begs.
Be always first man at a feast, and last man at a fray.
The short way round, in spite of all, is still the longest way.

"When the hungry curate licks the knife, there's not much for the clerk.
When the pilot, turning pale and sick, looks up, the storm grows dark."
Then loud they laughed. The fat cook's tears ran down into the pan;
The steward shook that he was forced to drop the brimming can;
And then again the women screamed, and every stag-hound bayed—
And why? Because the motley fool so wise a sermon made!

THE BLIND POET.

DELILLE AT THE CADRAN BLEU

[Translated from the French.]

THE recollection of the persons and places that promoted our happiness in the joyous days of youth is seldom effaced from the mind. We adhere to it as closely as does the perfume to the vase from which it has been taken. The more ardent and lively the imagination, the more profound is its impression, the more durable its effects. Thus Delille, in his old age, loved to recount the literary festivals in which he had in youth participated, at a time when his genius had been displayed by the sublime productions of his pen.

But of all the parties formed for the purpose of hearing the poet recite his verses, the one to which he recurred with the greatest enthusiasm was a breakfast given in the year 1730 by a lady equally celebrated for her birth and talents. This assemblage of the most distinguished females and all the literati of the age took place at the "Cadran Bleu," near the ramparts of the temple. It was there that Delille, for the first time, recited some passages from his poem on the imagination; it was there that he repeated that beautiful episode in which he describes the fate of an artist who was lost in the Roman Catacombs; and there, too, he first excited that impression of deep and general enthusiasm which ever after followed his literary career.

This party never occurred to Delille unaccompanied with the most delightful associations, while it inspired him with a predilection for the "Cadran Bleu" which no other sentiment could efface. Every year, on the return of Spring, he repaired thither with his friends, as he said, to a public dinner. He loved to mingle with the numerous visitors whom he was sure of meeting there, to listen to the various conversations which occasionally reached him, and to analyze the different remarks which were made around him. He delighted there to observe the most opposite extremes of character; the joy of some, the impatience of others; the politeness of these, the rudeness of those; in a word, there was in the sphere of the saloon a motion, a life, an abundance which captivated the imagination by their amusing variety; and, as he observed, "seemed to restore the health, to calm the nerves, and to prepare the mind for opening itself to every innocent enjoyment."

The political disturbances in France soon after compelled Delille to quit his country, and deprived him of his favorite parties. How frequently, during his residence in London, did he regret his dear "Cadran Bleu!" But as soon as peace was restored to his country, he returned immediately to Paris, and his first public visit was to the place which was associated in his mind with so many delightful recollections. The rapid increase of his fame now rendered it almost impossible for him to appear in public without being surrounded by a crowd of admirers, whose just and flattering homage shocked the native modesty of the poet; nor was this the only trial he was obliged to endure, for about this time he had the misfortune of losing his sight. Perhaps no one ever suffered more in being compelled to withdraw from the bustling scenes of life than Delille. He seemed from thence to draw a new source of joy and fresh inspiration for his muse.

"If I anno longer permitted," said he, one day, "to contemplate the azure vault where I discovered my dithyrambic on the immortality of the soul; if I can no longer enjoy the imposing aspect of nature, I may yet listen to the accents of friendship, I may yet mingle in the society, hear around me the joyful acclamations of this people, and thus endeavor for a moment to forget the infirmities of age. Oh, my friends," continued he, "consent once more, before my death, to dine with me at "Cadran Bleu."

In vain did they represent to him that he would be known, and assailed on all sides by the crowd, and that at his age it was imprudent to expose himself to the fatigue of appearing in public. He replied to their objections only by repeating in the supplicating voice of a child, "Let us once more dine at the 'Cadran Bleu.'" How could these reiterated entreaties be resisted? A faithful friend to Delille, whom he always called his Antigone, formed a plan to satisfy the ardent desire of the poet without exposing him to the danger of mingling in public. Occupying a large and spacious house in the suburb St. Germain, he resolved so to prepare it that Delille, when there, might suppose his wishes had been executed.

The appointed day arrived, to the great joy of Delille. He was dressed, and seemed to count the hours that must elapse ere he should mingle with the numerous visitors on the ramparts. At length the carriage arrived and proceeded to the suburb St. Germain, with his three friends and Madame Delille. Several members of the French Academy were already there; men of letters, celebrated artists, and the *elite* of the first theatres in the capital, standing in different groups, to amuse the venerable old man, and induce him to believe himself in the midst of that good people whose gayety he so much loved.

As soon as Delille had alighted from the carriage, the porter, who was in the secret, saluted him with the cry, "Do you want any oysters, fresh oysters?" "Certainly, certainly," cried the poet, in the joy of the moment, "I refuse nothing to-day."

He ascended the staircase, and after having, by the aid of his friend's arm, crossed a vast saloon in which more than sixty persons were assembled, who all appeared engaged in animated conversation, the blind poet called out to his friends: "Oh! this is the confusion, the noise that I passionately love; what a feast for me! what a new field of pleasure is yet open to my mind! But give me a seat, boy." He had no sooner pronounced the last words than one of the first actors of the French theatre advanced: "What can I do, sir, to please you?"

"Can you procure me a table with three covers, in a little corner remote from the crowd; but place it so that I may hear all which is passing around me in the saloon?"

"Here is the place which will suit the gentleman, in the corner near the chimney."

"That is just what I wished; but tell me your name."

"Paul, the head servant, and ready to receive your orders."

"Well, well, my good Paul, be attentive, and you shall have no cause to repent it. Bring me the bill of fare, then a bottle of Sauterne; let it be genuine, for you must know that I am a conoisseur in wine."

"The best that can be found, sir."

They eat the oysters, then follows the first course, which Delille had selected from the list his friend had read.

In the meanwhile a kind of dispute arose at the next table; Delille was attentive, but could gather only these words, "priority," "custom," "security." "I see," said the poet, smiling, "that we have courtiers and bankers near us; there must be a rise in the funds this morning."

From another table was heard the loud talking of three women, whose immoderate laughter led the poet to believe them the wives of rich merchants, from the Isle of Lanviers, who, in the absence of their husbands, were feasting together.

"Oh," cried Delille, "if I were a young man, what pleasure should I experience in provoking those three ladies and discussing matters for half an hour. I never heard more original observations, nor more diverting remarks."

When the first course was removed, the friend of Delille arose and said emphatically, "Well, my dear Delille, do you feel at your ease?"

"Do not pronounce my name so loudly; I shall be known and obliged to retire."

This conversation was scarcely finished when a member of the Academy came up, and in the dialect of an inhabitant of the port of St. Bernard, cried:

"Ah, what do I hear; you are doubtless the great wine merchant of Marmouset Street?"

"No, sir, no; I am not a wine merchant, am I, my dear?" said he to Madame Delille, with the most gracious smile.

"Do not think of deceiving me," replied his companion. "I know my man, and have not forgotten the good glasses of wine that I have drunk in your shop. As I shall in two hours take the diligence to Auxerre, if you have any commands I will execute them; I am one of the family Bertz, who have been commission merchants two hundred years, in a right line from father to son. I am well known in all the counting-rooms of France."

"I thank you a thousand times," replied the poet, "but have no need of your services."

At length the dessert appeared, and when he had partaken, Delille called for the bill, which, instead of enumerating as usual the different meats he had ordered, contained only these simple words:

The honor of receiving in my house the greatest poet of France is my best, my only reward.
BESNEVET.

"What is this?" said the old man, rising. "I cannot accept this offer, for I have no title to the generosity of the master of this house."

"No title?" replied a person who had acted the part of landlord. "You have claims to the admiration of every Frenchman."

"The honor," said the wife of his friend, who personated Madame Henneven, "the honor of receiving in our saloon the author of such noble productions leaves us still his debtor," and she took his hand and kissed it.

"My dear," said Madame Delille, "you ought not to offend these good people by your refusal."

"Well," replied he, "it is only on condition that Monsieur and Madame Henneven come in return to dine with me. After compliments had been exchanged on both sides, Delille no longer insisted on paying his bill, yet did not forget the promise made to Paul, and presented him with six francs; then, fearing to be more generally known, he proposed taking coffee at the Turkish Garden. They descended the stairs, and, after passing over the same distance which separates the "Cadran Bleu" from the Turkish Garden, he was led to a covered terrace. Several actors were there, ready to play their part, and led him to suppose himself amid the shrubbery of the public garden, which stretches along the ramparts of the Temple.

"Here we may breathe," said the old man; "how I love to inhale the fragrance of the flowers and the verdure of Spring!"

He took his coffee, declaring it the best Mocha he had ever tasted, and he was a connoisseur.

"Oh," said his friend, "I often come here with my family, and I am certain they have given me their best."

"Do these gentlemen take fees?" said a celebrated painter, personating a boy.

"Oh no," said Madame Delille; "it would not be good for you."

"On the contrary," replied the old man, "it is the most excellent tonic. Boy, what ices have you?"

"You may choose, sir. We have all kinds—vanilla, strawberry, raspberry, citron, and cream a la James Delille!"

"A mixture of the rarest and most exquisite fruits; nothing, however costly, is more fashionable; young poets are particularly desirous to obtain it; they say it inspires brilliant ideas. If you will permit me to offer you some you will find it delicious."

"Be it so," said Delille: and the boy hastened to execute his order, by simply preparing him anana cream; but the poet declared that he had never tasted any more delicate. Soon after the sound of a harp was heard. "They are two brothers from Languedoc," said Madame Delille, "who frequent the streets of Paris and collect a crowd around them." At this moment two young men placed themselves before Delille, and while one tuned the harp the other cried in a loud voice:

"Gentlemen and ladies, we have the honor of singing before you the sacred song of St. James—not James the Hermit, nor James of Compostella, nor James the Less—but James the Greater, or, in others words, James Delille, at once the Homer and Virgil of French poetry!"

The harps vibrated immediately under the fingers of the young artists, who added, in the most harmonious voice, the whole life of the poet, from his infancy at Limanque to his last return to Paris. When they had ceased, Delille seized the arm of his friend:

"Let us go hence; I wish to avoid this public homage; it is more than I can support, and I am sure it is premeditated. You have betrayed me. Let us go hence."

"It is too true," replied his friend; "you are not at the Temple Rampart."

"What do you say?"

"We have not dined at the 'Cadran Bleu,'"

"What do you mean?"

"You have dined, my dear Delille, with me, in the bosom of my family and friends, who for six hours have assumed different characters to amuse you."

"It is impossible!" cried Delille, "thus to have deceived me; they could not have sustained the varied accents, the volubility, the frank gayety of the French nation."

"Nothing is more true, however," said he who had personated the wine merchant. "It was I who supposed you resided in Marmouset Street."

"You may remember Paul," said one of the first comedians of the French Theatre, "Paul, the head servant, to whom you gave six francs"—

"And we are the courtiers and bankers who made you believe there was a rise in the stocks this morning"—

"And we," added the wives of these gentlemen, "we are the three gossips of the Isle of Lonviers."

"I sung the sacred song of St. James," said he who is now termed "the modern Orpheus."

"And I," continued a member of the Academy, "recommended to you the cream a la James Delille."

At last said the mistress of the house, "I have assumed the character of Madame Henneveu, who would not accept the payment of the bill, and who said, with truth, that the honor of receiving you in her house was the only reward she desired."

"Great God!" cried Delille, "how can I express what I feel, when so many persons unite to amuse an old man! In France alone such a delightful deception can be used. My brethren, my friends, ladies—you, whose presence exerts so happy an influence over me, may you feel half the pleasure I experience at this moment! Oh! when I shall have ceased to exist, each of you may confidently say, we have prolonged the blind poet's career; it was in the midst of us that Delille passed the happiest day of his life."

GERONIMO AND GHISOLA.

This small, small thing, you say is venomous,
Its bite deadly, though but a very pin's prick.
Now might death to be called a Fairy—
For he might creep in, look you, through a keyhole.
OLD PLAY.

THERE are many tragical instances on record of cruel parents who have tried to control the affections of their children; but as well might they endeavor to force backward the pure mountain current into base and unnatural channels. Such attempts, whether of sordid parents or ungenerous rivals, redound only to the disgrace of the contrivers; for love is a jealous deity, and commonly avenges himself by some memorable catastrophe.

Thus it befel the ambitious Marquis of Champolo, when he aimed at matching his only daughter, Ghisola, with the unfortunate Alfieri; whereas her young heart was already devoted to her faithful Geronimo, a person of gentle birth and much merit, though of slender estate. For this reason, his virtues were slighted by all but Ghisola, who had much cause to grieve at her father's blindness; for Alfieri was a proud and jealous man, and did not scorn to disparage his rival by the most unworthy reports. He had, indeed, so little generosity, that although she pleaded the prepossession of her heart by another, he did not cease to pursue her; and finally the Marquis, discovering the reason of her rejection, the unhappy Geronimo was imperatively banished from her presence.

In this extremity the disconsolate lovers made friends with a venerable oak, in the Marquis's park, which presented a convenient cavity for the reception of their scrolls; and in this way this aged tree became the mute and faithful confidant of their secret correspondence. Its mossy and knotted trunk was inhabited by several squirrels, and its branches by various birds; and in its gnarled roots, a family of red ants had made their fortress, which afforded a sufficient excuse for Ghisola to stop often before the tree, as if to observe their curious and instructive labors. In this manner they exchanged their fondest professions, and conveyed the dearest aspirations of their hearts to each other.

But love is a purblind and imprudent passion, which, like the ostrich, conceals itself from its proper sense, and then foolishly imagines that it is shrouded from all other eyes. Thus, whenever Ghisola walked abroad, her steps wandered by attraction to the self-same spot, her very existence seeming linked, like the life of a dryad, to her favorite tree. At last these repeated visits attracting the curiosity of the vigilant Alfieri, his ingenuity soon divined the cause; and warily taking care to examine all the scrolls that passed between them, it happened that several schemes, which they plotted for a secret interview, were vexatiously disconcerted. The unsuspicious lovers, however, attributed these spiteful disappointments to the malice of chance; and thus their correspondence continued till toward the end of Autumn, when the oak-tree began to shed its last withered leaves; but Ghisola heeded not, so long as it afforded those other ones, which were more golden in her eyes than any upon the boughs.

One evil day, however, repairing as usual to the cavity, it was empty and treasureless, although her own deposit had been removed as heretofore; and the dews beneath, it appeared, had been lately brushed away by the foot of her dear Geronimo. She knew, notwithstanding, that at any risk he would not so have grieved her; wherefore, returning home with a heavy heart, she dreaded, not unreasonably, that she should discover what she pined for in the hands of her incensed father; but being deceived in this expectation, she spent the rest of the day in tears and despondence; for, rather than believe any negligence of Geronimo, she resolved that he must have met with some tragical adventure; wherefore his bleeding ghost, with many more such horrible phantasies, did not fail to visit her in her thoughts and dreams.

In the meantime, Geronimo was in equal despair at not having received any writings from Ghisola; but his doubts took another turn from hers, and justly alighted on the treacherous Alfieri. At the first hints of his suspicion, therefore, he ran to the house of his rival, where the domestics refused positively to admit him, declaring that their master, if not already deceased, was upon the very threshold of death. Geronimo, naturally supposing this story to be a mere subterfuge, drew his sword, and with much ado forced his way up to the sick man's chamber, where he found him stretched out upon a couch, and covered from head to heel with a long cloak. The noise of the door disturbing him, Alfieri uncovered his face, and looked out with a countenance so horribly puckered by anguish and distorted, that Geronimo for an instant forgot his purpose; but, recovering himself from the shock, he asked fiercely for the letters.

The dying wretch answered to this demand with a deep groan, and removing the cloak, he showed Geronimo his bare arm, which was swelled as large round nearly as a man's body, and quite black and livid to the shoulder; but the hand was redder in color, and merely a mass of unshapely flesh, though without any perceptible wound.

"This," said he, pointing to the livid member, "is my punishment for a deep offence to you; and there is your cruel avenger."

Geronimo, turning by his direction toward the table, at first sight discovered nothing deadly, but on looking within a little silver box, he discovered a small dead scorpion, the bite of which, in our climate, is frequently mortal. Alfieri then motioning to Geronimo to come nearer, continued with great difficulty in these words:

"There is a certain old oak, with a cleft in it, in the Marquis's park, which is but too well known to us both. My evil fortune led me to discover its use to you, and my baseness to abuse that knowledge, for which I am suffering these torments. For putting my guilty hand into the hollow for your papers, which I blush to confess was my object, I was stung on my finger by this accursed reptile, who was lurking in the bottom of the hole. I have killed it, as you see, though my own anguish commenced with its destruction. Notwithstanding, I took away the papers and ran hither, where, on looking at my hand, it was as scarlet as my shame; and my arm was already beginning to swell to this monstrous size, and the convulsed muscles were all writhing together, like as many serpents. And now my pangs, together with the fever of my remorseless mind, have brought me to the extremity you behold." Saying which he fell into a fresh fit of agony, so that the sweat issued in large drops from his forehead, and his eyes turned in their sockets with nothing but the whites upon Geronimo, whose flesh crept all over with compassion and dread.

This paroxysm passing over, he wiped away the foam from his mouth, and began to speak again, but in a much weaker voice, and by syllables.

"You see," said he, "my injuries have returned, like ardent coals, upon my own head. I designed to have supplanted you, whereas I am myself removed from my place on the earth. Let me then depart with your forgiveness for the peace of my soul; while, on my part, I make you amends as far as I may. And first of all, take this box with its fatal contents to the Marquis, and bid him know by this token that God was adverse to our will. And because I did love, though vainly, let all my possession be laid at the same feet where I used to kneel; and beseech her, for charity's sake, to bestow her prayers on my departed soul. Tell her my pangs were bitter, and my fate cruel, except in preserving her from as horrible a calamity." He then fell backward again upon the couch and died.

As soon as he was laid out, Geronimo went and delivered the message to the Marquis, whom he found chiding with Ghisola for her melancholy. As he was much impressed with the dreadful scene he had witnessed, he described it very eloquently, so that both of his hearers were much affected, and especially at sight of the box with the dead scorpion. It cost Ghisola some fresh tears, which her lover did not reprove, to be told of the expressions which related to herself; but the Marquis was still more shocked at the relation, and, confessing that it was the judgment of Heaven, he no longer opposed himself to the union of Ghisola with Geronimo. He then caused the remains of Alfieri to be honorably buried; and it was observed that Geronimo shed the most tears of any one that wept over his tomb.

THE BLIND PRINCESS.

THE blind young Princess of ——— was presented to the Empress Eugenie at Schwalbach a few days ago, and the utmost interest and sympathy were excited by her story. The lady is well known all over Germany; her princely domain is visited every year by crowds of strangers. The beautiful portrait by Cornelius in one of the salons is examined with much interest, and every one departs little dreaming that the large and soft blue eyes, seeming to look from from the picture so full of sweetness and benevolence, have in life no power to return the glances of sympathy and kindness directed toward them.

The story of the Princess is perhaps the most touching romance of the nineteenth century. As a child she had been stolen from the gardens of the very chateau she now inhabits. A careless nurse, bent on her own enjoyment, had suffered her master's child to stray toward the river, and when, in answer to the frantic appeals and the search made in every direction, no signs of the infant's presence could be discovered, it was concluded that she had fallen into the river and got drowned. The despair of the mother was beyond all description; but the idea of the child's death, accepted by all besides, was rejected entirely by her. The river had been dragged, no trace had been found, and so, after a few years' time, when the death of the prince, her husband, had released her from the obligation to remain in the chateau, she gave up the domain into the hands of her brother-in-law, and set out upon a strange pilgrimage all over the continent, fully convinced that she would find, one day or other, the object of her search. The sums of money spent in the pursuit, the time, the toil, the anxiety absorbed upon every high road, need not be described. During the embassy of Prince Talleyrand she came to London, and was received by Queen Adelaide with the utmost kindness and sympathy.

Soon afterward she went once more to the South, still bent on finding her lost child. One day, the carriage climbing slowly up the steep hills in the neighborhood of Lausanne, she was accosted by a beggar-woman holding by the hand a poor blind girl for whom she was imploring alms. The girl looked gentle and sweet-tempered, resembling in no way the harsh vixen whom she called mother. The inmate of the carriage had fallen into a doze, and the woman bade the girl sing to arouse the lady. The song was a vulgar ditty belonging to the district, with no romance to insure attention, and yet it woke the lady from her trance; something in the voice reminded her of a sister lost many years before, and she stopped the postillion while she questioned the girl as to her origin. The day and hour were come at last; every word uttered by the maiden confirmed the suspicion of identity.

Memory was confused—it had vanished with her sight—but by dint of threats and promises the woman was made to confess that she had purchased the girl when quite an infant from a beggar-woman like herself, who owned to having deprived her of sight in order to excite compassion. The locality whence the child had been taken was proof sufficient of the truth. The Princess returned home with her poor blind companion, and devoted her whole life to the prospect of cure, as she had done before to that of discovery. But all attempts failed, and the mother then gave herself up entirely to the education of her helpless charge. In this she succeeded perfectly, and the Princess is considered one of the most accomplished reciters of Uhland and Schiller in all Germany. Before dying her mother reaped her reward in the marriage of her daughter with the young Prince, her nephew, and this consolation is the greatest which could be felt by her friends.

The young Princess recited with the most exquisite clearness and pathos two scenes from "Count Egmont" and "The Diver," on the visit to the Empress, while the imperial lady listened entranced, and the large tears rolled down her cheeks as she gazed on the wreck which the wickedness and cupidity of man had made of one of the most beautiful works of God's own creation.—*London paper.*

A BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

THE following is from a brilliant lecture recently delivered in New Orleans by the Honorable Charles Gayarre, on the subject of "Oaths, Amnesties, and Rebellion." The moral pointed out is, that President Johnson may trust without fear those men who fought to the last the cause they so loved, and which claimed their fidelity—may trust the Rebels who come to him with clean hands, after having deposited the keys of their loyalty on the dead body of the Southern Confederacy:

Some centuries ago two kings were contending for the crown of Castile. I forget their names for the present, but to facilitate the feeling of my story, I shall call one John and the other Alfonso. Alfonso proclaimed, of course, that John was a usurper, a Rebel, and John returned the compliment. Well, John defeated his rival, horse and foot, and carried everything triumphantly before him, with the exception of a single town, which Alfonso had entrusted to a stout old knight, called Aguilar, and which, after a long siege, still remained impregnable. "You have done enough for honor," said King John one day to the knight, "surrender and you shall have the most liberal terms." "If you had read the history of our country," answered Aguilar, "you would have known that none of our race ever capitulated." "I will starve you, proud and obstinate fool!" "Starve the eagle, if you can." "I will put you and the whole garison to the sword." "Try!" was the laconic reply, and the siege went on.

One morning, as the rising sun was begining to gild with its rays the highest towers of the leagured city, a parley was sounded from the camp of the enemy. The old knight appeared on the wall and looked down on the King below.

"Surrender!" said John again, "my rival, Alfonso, is dead, and the whole of Castile recognizes my sway as that of its legitimate sovereign."

"Sire, I believe you, but I must see my dead master." "Go, then, to Seville, where his dead body lies; you have my royal word that I shall attempt nothing against you on your way nor against the city during your absence." The knight came out with banner flying and a small escort of grim-visaged warriors. Behind him the gates closed; before him the dense battalions of the enemy opened their ranks, and as he passed along, slowly riding his war-horse, shouts of admiration burst wide and far from the whole host who had so often witnessed his deeds of valor, and the echoes of the loud and enthusiastic greeting accompanied him until the red plume, which waved over his helmet, was out of sight. He arrived at Seville, and went straight to the cathedral, where he found the tomb of his late sovereign. He opened it, and after gazing awhile with moist eyes at the pale face which met his look, he thus addressed the dead monarch: "I had sworn never to deliver to anybody but yourself the keys of the town which you had entrusted to my care. Here they are. I have kept my oath," and he deposited them on the breast of King Alfonso.

Then bestriding the steed he galloped back to his post. As soon as he approached again the ranks of the enemy opened, and King John confronted him. "Well," said the King, "are you satisfied, and do you not give up the contest?" "Yes, sire." "Where are the keys of the city?" "On the King Alfonso's breast; go and get them; we meet no more." "By heaven, we shall never part," exclaimed the King. "Get the keys back yourself and remain in command of the town in my name." The followers of the King murmured, and complained of his rewarding a Rebel. "He is no longer one," said King John; "such Rebels, when won, become the best of subjects."

INCLINED TO BE QUARRELSOME.

THERE was once a slim-built fellow, rich as a Jew, riding along a highway in the State of Georgia, when he overtook a man driving a drove of hogs, by the help of a big raw-boned six-foot-two specimen of humanity. Stopping the last-named individual, he accosted him:

"I say, are those your hogs?"

"No, sir; I am at work by the month."

"What pay might you be getting, my friend?"

"Ten dollars a month and whiskey thrown in," was the reply.

"Well, look here! I'm a weak, little inoffensive man, and people are apt to impose upon me, d'ye see. Now I'll give you twenty-five dollars a month to ride along with me and protect me," said Mr. Gardner. "But," he added, as a thought struck him, "how might you be on the fight?"

"Never been licked in my life," rejoined the six-footer.

"Just the man I want. Is it a bargain?" queried Gardner.

Six-footer ruminated.

"Twenty-five dollars; double wages—nothing to do but ride around and smash a fellow's mug occasionally, when he is sassy."

Six-footer accepted. They rode along, till, just at night, they reached a village inn. Gardner immediately singled out the biggest fellow in the room, and picked a fuss with him. After considerable promiscuous jawing, Gardner turned to his fighting friend and intimated that the whipping of that man had become a sad necessity. Six-footer peeled, went in, and came out first best.

The next night, at another hotel, the same scene was enacted, Gardner getting into a row with the biggest man in the place, and six-footer doing the fighting.

At last on the third day, they came to a ferry, kept by a huge, double-fisted man, who had never been licked in his life. While crossing the river Gardner, as usual, began to find fault and blow. The ferryman naturally got mad, threw things around, and told him his opinion of their kind. Gardner then turned to his friend and very gently broke the intelligence to him, "that he was sorry, but it was absolutely necessary to thrash the ferryman."

Six-footer nodded his head, but said nothing. It was plainly to be seen that he did not relish the job by the way he shrugged his shoulders; but there was no help for it. So when they reached the shore, both stripped, and at it they went. Up and down the bank, over the sand, into the water, they fought, scratched, gouged, bit, and rolled, till at the end of an hour the ferryman gave in. Six-footer was triumphant, but it had been rough work. Going up to his employer, he scratched his head for a moment and then broke forth:

"Look here, Mr. Gardner, your salary sets mighty well, but I'm of the opinion that you're inclined to be *quarrelsome*. Here I've only been with you three days, and I've licked the three biggest men in the country! I think this firm had better dissolve, for you see, Mr. Gardner, I'm afraid you're inclined to be quarrelsome, and I reckon I'll draw."

FELINE SAGACITY.—An old woman who died in Ireland, had a nephew, a lawyer, to whom she left by will all she possessed. She happened to have a favorite cat, who never left her, and even remained by the corpse after her death. After the will was read in the adjoining room, on opening the door the cat sprang at the lawyer, seized him by the throat, and was with difficulty prevented from strangling him. This man died about eighteen months after this scene, and on his death-bed confessed that he had murdered his aunt to get possession of her money.

The Columbian.

GEORGE R. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1866.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

It is said, and asserted with great earnestness, that negro suffrage is not an issue in this election. So far from this being the truth it is in fact *the issue*. We congratulate the voters of this Congressional District that upon this question they cannot be cheated or deceived. The Hon. William Elwell occupies no doubtful position. He is the recognized opponent of negro suffrage, while Judge Mercur is its advocate. His votes in Congress are significant. He is the same gentleman who some days since, in his speeches in this county, undertook to explain his position and his votes on this question; with what fairness that explanation was made let us consider. His effort was to impress on the public that his only vote touching negro suffrage was upon the bill relating to the District of Columbia. We do not misrepresent him when we say he endeavored to leave the voters of Columbia County under the impression that the only case in which he favored negro suffrage was in the District of Columbia, and that because he found his negro associates there more intelligent and better educated than his friends in Bloomsburg. We say nothing as to the compliment which he paid to his Bloomsburg friends, but pass on to the facts of the case.

Mercur is in favor of negro suffrage. He is its open advocate, and his most mendacious friends dare not deny it. We published in our last week's issue the Julian resolution for which Mercur voted. This resolution provides in substance that no Territory shall hereafter be admitted as a State unless the negro is allowed to vote. To what extent Mercur had made the acquaintance of the negroes in the Territories, and whether his vote in their behalf in this instance was founded on their intelligence, we are unable to say. We only know that he has declared to the people of the Territories that they cannot be admitted as a State without having first provided in their State constitutions for negro suffrage.

Now this may be all right. If a majority of white men say that the black man shall vote so let it be.

But what is base and unmanly, and we regret to say is characteristic of Mercur and his friends, is that they should attempt to cheat and deceive voters on this subject.

The mass of our people of all parties are opposed to the negro voting. It may be different in Bradford; and the people of Columbia may perhaps change. The effect of association is seen upon Mercur, and should the honest yeomanry of Columbia be brought into the same intimate relations with citizens of African descent, no one can foretell the result.

But what we beg is that until that time comes we shall deal fairly with each other. While we make no objection to Mercur's admiration of the African, and are content that he shall make him his political equal if he can, we must and will insist that he and his friends act openly and without dissimulation. He is upon the record in favor of negro suffrage unqualified, and so is the *Columbia County Republican*. Reckless as the editor of that paper is, he dare not deny this, nor will he have the manliness to admit its truth. We propose in our next issue to examine further Mercur's record.

UNION MEETING.

Major Charles H. Shriner, of Union County, on Tuesday evening last addressed a large and intelligent meeting of the friends of President Johnson and the Union, convened in the Court House in this place. William Neal, Esq., presided. The Major was introduced to the audience as a former *Lincoln and Johnson elector*. In fact he needed no introduction. His services in the cause of the Union in the years that are passed were familiar to our people, and he was therefore received by Union men with every demonstration of joy.

He succeeded in holding the undivided attention of his audience for about two hours and a half, while he discussed with force and eloquence the questions at issue betwen our patriotic President and a Radical Congress. His arguments were clear, convincing, and unanswerable, and gave the liveliest satisfaction to the Union men present.

In the hands of Major Shriner "my policy" is shown with a clearness and distinctness, which admits of no contradiction, to have been the policy of the lamented Lincoln, and the only policy which can unite all sections of our common country in one fraternal embrace.

No reply can be made or will be attempted to be made to the speeches delivered by Mr. Shriner here and elsewhere except this—"he holds an office under the President."

JUDGE ELWELL.

We hear a very general desire expressed that Judge Elwell, the Union candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth Congressional District, should take the stump in this county. In reply it is only necessary to say that he is the President Judge of this Judicial District, and, unlike Judge Mercur, has a proper appreciation of the proprieties of a gentleman in the high office which he now holds. He cannot, therefore, be expected to do as Mercur did in his Judicial District—take the stump and beg the votes of suitors in his courts. It would be proper, and we hope to hear Judge Elwell has and will speak in the Counties of Bradford and Montour, the two counties in this Congressional District not included in his Judicial District.

George Francis Train is an independent candidate for Congress in Nebraska, and has challenged the other two candidates to meet him in public discussion.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The following rules and regulations for the payment of bounties under the act to equalize bounties, approved July twenty-eighth, 1865, have just been issued by the War Department:

First. All applications shall be filed within the period of six months from the first day of October, 1865, and before any payments are made, shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

Second. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier and the affidavit required by the fourteenth section of the act, and the further affidavit that he has not received, nor is he entitled to receive, under any laws or regulations prior to the act of July twenty-eighth, 1866, more than one hundred dollars bounty for any and all military service rendered by him during the late Rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed.

Third. All applications for the additional bounty authorized by this act from surviving soldiers shall be in form hereinafter provided, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

Fourth. As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment or other independent organization shall have been properly acted upon, the Paymaster-General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

Fifth. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster-General's office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, etc. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, will be distinctly stated.

Sixth. In the application for bounty as required by the third of these rules, the applicant shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as therein stated.

Seventh. Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes, as State militia, home guards, etc., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the act.

Eighth. Soldiers enlisted for three years or during the war, who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this act.

Ninth. The minority of heirs, claimants for bounty under this act, must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage. Parents shall receive jointly the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it will be paid to the mother. Non-residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claims of heirs who would otherwise legally inherit. The provisions of the act exclude from its benefits the following classes: 1. Those who after serving the full period of their enlistment were dishonorably discharged at its expiration. 2. Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment. 3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received in the line of duty, who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharge. 4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their enlistment. 5. The heirs of those who have died since their discharge of wounds or disease not contracted in the service and in the line of duty. 6. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers who, under previous laws, have received or are entitled to receive a bounty of more than one hundred dollars from the United States. 7. The surviving soldiers as well as heirs of deceased soldiers, when such men have bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged, or given away their final discharge papers or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress. 8. The act of the twenty-eighth of July, 1866, creates no right of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received or were entitled to receive the original bounty, and debars certain classes, brothers and sisters of heirs that were entitled to receive the original bounty, from any claim for additional bounty provided by this act.

The above having been referred by the Secretary of War to the Attorney-General for his opinion on the point whether the rules and regulations, as within amended, are in conformity with the law, the latter has given an affirmative response.

Hon. W. T. Hopkins, the United States Treasury Agent in Chicago, has secured, within the last fortnight, over one hundred thousand dollars in detecting frauds upon the revenue, and has discovered frauds that will result in more than double that sum to the United States Treasury.

Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, died recently while on a visit to St. Paul, Minnesota. Gen. Peaslee was well known as a former member of Congress from New Hampshire, Collector of the port of Boston, and for over twenty years a director in the Concord Railroad Corporation.

On Monday, October first, the Boston *Evening Transcript* will appear with an additional column on each page, and the length of its columns increased, so that the new issue will contain about seven columns more than the present. The paper was established in 1830, and originally its pages contained only four columns. Hereafter each page will comprise eight columns.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.

Mr. Romero has received dispatches from Vera Cruz, with dates of the twelfth instant, containing the following information: The French were fortifying the city of Vera Cruz on the land side approaches, as the Mexican soldiers came so near that it is thought to be in danger of capture. The steamer *Panama*, from St. Nazaire, reached Vera Cruz on the tenth. She took on board one hundred and fifty French soldiers for Mexico. The news from the interior is most gloomy for Maximilian and the French. Their former partisans are deserting them by the hundreds. Mr. Romero also received official dispatches from Chihuahua to the twenty-seventh ultimo. President Juarez, his Cabinet and government were making preparations to remove to Monterey, to establish there the national government. The city of Durango had been abandoned by the main French force there, Only five hundred men remained. President Juarez had sent an expedition against Durango, and expected soon to be in possession of the city. The official paper of Chihuahua, of the twenty-fourth ultimo, publishes some correspondence between the Mexican government and the French General Douay in regard to the exchange of prisoners. It appears that the Mexican government has been willing to come to some agreement about a general system of exchange, while the French General declines to accept the propositions made to him, although he was the one who first applied for a partial exchange.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary Seward was at the State Department on Monday, attending to his official duties.

ANOTHER HEAVY DEFALCATION.

It has transpired that a United States Paymaster of the Regular Army, late chief of an important district, has dishonestly appropriated to his own use a very large amount of coupons attached to seven-thirties, cutting them off previous to paying them out to the troops of his district. The paymaster held the bonds back until the January interest accrued, distributing them throughout several remote States minus the coupon adjuncts, which he feloniously retained for his own private use and gain. It is understood that charges have been preferred against him at Washington, and that but little time can elapse before the public will be fully apprised of the facts. The sum involved covers many thousand dollars.

CAMPS TO BE PRESERVED AS MEMENTOES.

Camps Convalescent and Distribution, names familiar to thousands who took an active part in the late struggle for the perpetuation of the Union, have grown to be such important features in the history of the terrible past that the Government authorities manifest a disposition to preserve them as mementoes to remind those who once shared their meagre hospitalities, when in the future they may visit them, of the days when they congregated there in the characters of convalescents, stragglers, coffee-boilers, and flankers, by converting them into a depot for the receipt of negro recruits for the Regular Army. Already very nearly a regiment of colored troops are quartered there.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

The report of General Sheridan's military commission on the New Orleans riots, accompanied by the testimony, has reached the President's table. The report itself covers nearly seventy-five pages of foolscap, and the testimony is very voluminous. The pressure of business upon the President is so great that its examination is likely to be deferred some days.

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH IN ILLINOIS.

A dispatch received here from Springfield, Illinois, states that at the municipal election held in that place on the twenty-first instant, the Conservatives carried Congressman Cullum's ward by sixty-four majority. Last Spring the Radicals carried the ward by seventeen majority.

PROMOTION OF GENERAL CUSTER.

General Custer has been ordered to report for duty to Lieutenant-General Sherman, at St. Louis. It is understood he will be assigned to a command in Kansas in accordance with his brevet rank of Major-General, the commission of which was given him on Monday.

APPLICANTS FOR PATENTS.

Five hundred applications for patents were received by the Commissioner of Patents last week, and sixty-eight caveats this week. Two hundred and twenty-two patents were issued.

SALES OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the local land office at Boonesville, Missouri, for August, 1866, which shows that twenty-nine thousand and twenty-eight acres were disposed of during that month. Returns from the local land office at Brownville, Nebraska Territory, exhibits that three thousand four hundred and eighty-nine acres were disposed of during that month. At the Iona, Michigan, land office five thousand and twenty-two acres were disposed of.

CLAIM AGENTS INDIGNANT.

The claim agents of this city held a meeting on Tuesday night to protest against the recent order of the Paymaster-General excluding them from acting in the collection of soldiers' bounties. A committee was appointed to wait upon Colonel Bryce, Paymaster of the Department.

The recruiting for the new regiments authorized by the provisions of the Army Bill, passed at the late session of Congress, is progressing rapidly. A majority of the recruits are enlisted in the Eastern States, and are generally men who have served in the late war. The colored regiments, recruiting in the West, are also filling up rapidly.

LETTER FROM SHERIFF SNYDER.

Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, September 21, 1866.

Doctor P. John, Editor of the Columbia County Republican:

Sir,—In your issue of the twentieth instant I find the following inquiry: "Why is it that in publishing his election proclamation Sheriff Snyder has omitted that portion relating to deserters?"

For the information of yourself and your readers, I beg to say that I cannot amend my proclamation for the reasons which follow: Since the passage of the Act of Assembly of the eleventh of June last, intended to carry into effect the act of Congress of the third of March, 1865, depriving certain persons, called deserters, of a right to vote, the Supreme Court of this State has pronounced the Act of Congress of no validity. As the opinion of the court has not yet been published in your paper, and may not have come under your notice, I refer you to a portion of it in answer to your inquiry, and in explanation of my proclamation. Judge Strong, who delivered the opinion of the Court, says:

It [referring to the Act of Congress] means that the forfeiture which it prescribes, like all other penalties for desertion, must be adjudged to the convicted person after trial by a court-martial and sentence approved. For the conviction and sentence of such a court there can be no substitute. They alone establish the guilt of the accused, and fasten upon him the legal consequences. Such we think is the true meaning of the act, a construction that cannot be denied to it without losing sight of all the previous legislation respecting the same subject matter, no part of which does this act profess to alter.

It may be added that this construction is not only required by the universally admitted rules of statutory interpretation, but it is in harmony with the personable rights secured by the Constitution, and which Congress must be presumed to have kept in view. It gives to the accused a trial before sworn judges, a right to challenge, an opportunity of defence, the privilige of hearing the witnesses against him, and of calling witnesses in his behalf. It preserves to him the common law presumption of innocence, until he has been adjudged guilty according to the forms of law.

It gives finality to a single trial. If tried by a court-martial and acquitted, his innocence can never again be called in question, and he can be made to suffer no part of the penalties prescribed for guilt. On the other hand, if a record of conviction by a lawful court be not a prerequisite to suffering the penalty of the law, the act of Congress may work intolerable hardships. The accused will thus be obliged to prove his innocence whenever the registry of the Provost-Marshal is adduced against him. No decision of a board of election officers will protect him against the necessity of renewing his defence at every subsequent election, and at each time with increased difficulty arising from the possible death or absence of witnesses. In many cases this may prove a gross wrong. It cannot be doubted that in some instances there were causes that prevented a return to service or a report, by persons registered as deserters by Provost-Marshals, that would have been held justifying reasons by a court-martial, or at least would have prevented an approval of the court's sentence. It is well known also that some who were registered deserters, were at the time actually in the military service as volunteers, and honorably discharging their duties to the Government. To hold that the act of Congress imposes upon such the necessity of proving their innocence without any conviction of guilt, would be an unreasonable construction of the act, and would be attributing to the National Legislature an intention not warranted by the language and connection of the enactment.

It follows that the judgment of the court below upon the case stated was right. The plaintiff not having been convicted of desertion and failure to return to the service or to report to a Provost-Marshal, and not having been sentenced to the penalties and forfeitures of the law, was entitled to vote.

You will observe that the Supreme Court of our State, the tribunal authorized to pronounce the final decision upon the constitutionality of our laws, declares in express terms that an election board is not competent to try and decide upon the question of desertion; in other words, they declare that the personal rights secured by the Constitution gives to the accused a trial before sworn Judges, a right to challenge, an opportunity of defence, the privilege of hearing the witness against him, and of calling witnesses on his behalf.

It cannot be denied that the reasoning of the Court applies with the same force to the act of our Legislature that it does to the act of Congress which the Court had immediately before them.

You will, therefore, I hope, readily perceive why I have declined in the election proclamation to impose upon the Board of Election the duty of trying alleged cases of desertion. The Supreme Court says the Election Board has no such power or authority. And until the Court reverses the decision I will respect it. I have no disposition to do anything by which election officers may become involved in prosecutions. Very respectfully,

Samuel Snyder, Sheriff.

ONE OF THE "TRIED PATRIOTS."

Among the itinerant so-called loyalists of the South who are now filling the *role* of circuit-preachers of Radicalism in the Northern States is A. J. Hamilton, who is unsparing in his abuse of President Johnson. General Butler, and all other eminent criminal lawyers, tell us that it is competent to show to the court the character of the witness in all points affecting his credibility.

Now Jack Hamilton arraigns President Johnson as the embodiment of moral and political turpitude. But what is Jack's record? We will not reproduce the charges made against him by the press in those States where he is better known than in Washington, but will only transcribe a police record made one year ago in this city, which will at least show that the title of "tried" patriot belongs rightfully to him. He was *tried* by one of our police magistrates.

On the record of the police books, Seventh Precinct (City Hall), we find that on June seventeenth, 1865, an arrest was made of A. J Hamilton, age forty-seven years, white American, occupation "Governor," married, can read and write; charge, disorderly gathering, on complaint of Officer William Johnson and others. In this case, on the night of June seventeenth, 1865, Sergeant Eckloff, with police officers Grant, Fuss, Lewis, Howard, Kelly, and Brewer, made a "raid" on the notorious houses of ill-fame at Nos. 10 and 12 Marble Alley, kept by Kate, George, and Anna Dean, and a large number of dissolute persons, male and female, were apprehended and taken to the station-house at City Hall. Justice Walter dismissed the male culprits and fined the females five dollars each.

A. J. Hamilton, Governor of Texas, was one of the "tried patriots" on this interesting occasion Hamilton was taken to the station-house in a carriage with four dissolute females, and his high rank as a military governor and a "fire-tried patriot" might possibly have led to the dismissals of the masculine members of that disreputable company.—*Washington National Republican.*

FALSEHOODS AND VIOLENCE OF THE ANTI-UNION PARTY.

The mendacity of the attacks upon the President is on a par with their malignity. It is not enough that his errors of taste and judgment are systematically exaggerated, or that every insult which ruffianism chose to perpetrate during his recent journey is gravely discussed as an evidence of popular feeling. His speeches are distorted. His statements are misrepresented. Words are put into his mouth which he never uttered, and declarations are attributed to him for which the authorized reports afford no foundation. One of the latest and grossest perversions of this nature appears in the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday, which, under the caption "Johnson Promises Civil War," promulgates this statement:

The President, at Newark, Ohio, on Thursday last announced that another civil war was inevitable; not a civil war between sections, not a war between the North and the South, but, as he styles it, an internecine war, in which, for instance, the people of Ohio of his party will array themselves in arms against that portion of the people of the same State who are not of his party. This war he declares is inevitable, except upon one contingency, and that contingency is the election of a Congress who will admit the Senators and Representatives of the Rebel States without requiring of those States any previous ratification of the Constitutional amendment. He declares that he will not submit any longer to having his vetoes of bills overruled by two thirds votes of Congress, and if the people of the North elect a Congress with two thirds opposed to him, he will organize and recognize another Congress composed of Northern Democrats and the Representatives of the Southern States. He will then by the sword disperse any other body that may assume to act as the Congress of the United States. That is the way the next civil war is to be inaugurated; the President is to commence it, and he expects all the people of the North who are not of the majority to take up arms on his side, and make war upon the rest of the people.

Those of our readers who followed the President in his journeyings do not need to be informed that for this representation there is no warrant in his speech at Newark, or in any other speech of which mention has been made by the impartial reporters of the Associated Press. What he did say in Newark in reference to civil war is condensed by the reporters into three brief sentences. We quote from the narrative which appeared in the columns of our Radical neighbor, as well as in our own:

Unless the course of Congress is arrested by your suffrage, he said, we shall have another civil war. It will not be between the North and the South, but an internecine war. Then I ask you to come forward and prevent such a deplorable result by standing up for the Constitution of your country.

Out of this meagre material the organ of Chicago radicalism has manufactured its sensation story. For all its startling features there is not a semblance of justification. The remarks alleged to have been made by the President concerning vetoes, the organization and recognition of another Congress, the dispersal of the present Congress by the sword, and so forth, are *sheer invention*. They are simply falsehoods, coined by the *Tribune* for use in the campaign.

The Washington correspondent of the same journal contributes his quota to the stock of untruth. The President and his Secretary of State—this writer declares—are known to intend "to establish an oligarchy, supported by the late Rebels, South and North, and to re-establish slavery." And he adds: "I am morally assured that there is a bloody drama in store for the American people, such as has not been witnessed since the days of Cromwell and Mirabeau." The purpose is the same in both editorial article and correspondence. It is to fan the flame of popular passion by misrepresenting the words and the acts of the Executive. It is to rouse malignant feeling up to the point at which the *Tribune* has long aimed—the impeachment and hanging of the President. Of its desire for this result the Chicago newspaper makes no concealment. Rather, it exults in the prospect as essential to a full Radical triumph. After preaching a long sermon with its own inventions as a text, it declares that "the apostate traitor" "will become an object of national scorn during the last hours of his miserable existence, and finally *in his execution* furnish an example." Indeed, from Wendell Phillips in the East to the Chicago *Tribune* in the West, the tone of the more demonstrative of the malignants is disgraceful in its recklessness and almost unparalleled in its ferocity. Not content with impeaching and hanging the President in advance, they single out prominent supporters of the Union policy as marks to be kept in view by the avenging Radicals. The whole Union party are charged with plotting another Rebellion, and falsehoods are scattered broadcast designed to fix upon the great majority of the Southern people the stigma of yet being Rebels.

The truth all the time is that whatever danger is visible comes from the Radical side. The riot at Indianopolis on the occasion of the President's visit bore the indications of a prearranged affair; the rioters were armed, and nothing but the forbearance and cool judgment of the Union men prevented more serious results. In Indiana, as elsewhere, we apprehend that the Radicals contemplate and are preparing for mischief. This is notoriously the case in Missouri and Tennessee, where conspiracies have been organized under the sanction of Radical Executives, for the purpose of enabling an armed and enfranchised minority to keep down the unarmed and disfranchised majority.

If the Radical journals insist upon familiarizing the country with the idea of another civil war as a not improbable contingency, let them be manly and honest enough to tell where the danger really lies. Let them say frankly that they and their friends are doing all that is possible to provoke trouble; that they are secretly organizing in anticipation of it; and that if unhappily it again arises, it will be in the main the product of their falsehoods, and the natural consequence of their violence.—*New York Times.*

In the United States District Court for Southern Alabama, it has been decided that the master of a vessel is liable for a loss by gambling on board his vessel, when he knowingly permits gambling to be done. This decison, if extended to other States, will go far to break up the gambling system that prevails on so many of the steamboats of the Western rivers.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Queensware, Hardware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH

COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

HENRY GIGER

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,

at his old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and prices:

Men's calf boots, fine	$5 00 to 9 00
" kip, double sole	4 75 to 5 75
Boys' child's boots	1 75 to 4 75
Men's glove kid, Congress, &c	2 50 to 5 75
" Balmoral shoes	1 90 to 4 00
Men's, women's, boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters	1 75 to 5 75
Women's glove kids, very fine	2 25 to 5 75
" fine goat morocco balmorals	2 50 to 4 00
" men's morocco and calf shoes	1 75 to 2 50
" common shoes	1 50 to 2 50
Misses' and child's shoes	1 50 to 2 50
Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers	0 25 to 1 00

He also keeps a great variety of

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS

of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.

Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and see for yourselves. Respectfully,

HENRY GIGER.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of William KARNS deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the Administrator of said deceased among his creditors, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, November 17, 1866, at 10 o'clock A.M., at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper, and present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

C. H. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

Gazette copy.—sep22-it

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stolnier agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

Estate of Abraham Mensch, deceased.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Abraham Mensch, late of Locust Township, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make the same known without delay, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to

AMZI CRAIG or
CHARLES MENSCH,
Roaring Creek P.O., Columbia County, Pa.

Executor's Notice.—Estate of John Morgan, deceased.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Morgan, late of the Township of Bloom, in the County of Columbia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to

CLARK M. BROWN, Executor,
or ROBERT F. CLARK,
sep15-it. Attorney for the estate.

Auditor's Notice.—In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia, estate of Alexander Garretson, deceased.—The auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the estate of Alexander Garretson, late of Columbia County, deceased, in the hands of Jacob Garretson, surviving executor of the last will and testament of the said Alexander Garretson, deceased, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Thursday, October 25, at 10 o'clock A.M., at his office on the corner of Main and Market Streets in the town of Bloomsburg.

ROBERT F. CLARK, Auditor.

sep15-it.

Notice.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to either of the undersigned, on Book, Note, or Judgment, are requested to make payment without delay, if they would save costs.

M'KELVEY, NEAL & CO., and
WILLIAM M'KELVEY & CO.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of Mary P. Mills late of Madison Township, Columbia County, deceased.—The legatees and all other parties interested in the estate of Mary P. Mills, deceased, will take notice that the undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of said county auditor, to audit and make distribution of the balance in the hands of Daniel Ernest, surviving executor of the said Mary P. Mills, deceased, will meet the parties interested in the said estate, at the office of the Register of Wills, in and for the County of Columbia, at Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 8th day of November next, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper, and present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

sep15-it. E. H. BALDY, Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.—Estate of Peter Mowrer, deceased.—The legatees and all other parties interested in the estate of Peter Mowrer, deceased, will take notice that the undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County auditor, to audit and make distribution of the balance in the hands of the executor, will meet the parties interested in the said estate, at the office of the Auditor at Bloomsburg, on Saturday, October 27th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A.M., when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper and present their claims, or to be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

sep15-it E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

Notice of Inquest.—Estate of Levi Ashton, late of Pine Township, deceased.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Levi Ashton, late of Pine Township, Columbia County, deceased, to wit: to William J. Sprowl, Ann Ashton, Sarah Eves, who reside in Columbia County, Stephen Sprowl, of Watsontown, Northumberland County, Aperneth Hess, of New Columbus, Luzerne County, Louisa Spalding and Allen Eves, of Griffin's Mills, Erie County, State of New York, Parvin Eves, of Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, State of Ohio, and Jesse Eves, of California, you and each of you are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County for the partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Pine, in said county, to wit: a certain messuage and tract of land situate in Pine Township, in said county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Eves on the north and east, lands of John Love on the south, and John Leggot on the west, containing ten acres, more or less, among the heirs and legal representatives of the said deceased, I will hold an inquest on the said premises, in Pine Township, on Saturday, the 27th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where you are requested to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Sep. 15, 1866.-6t

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former customs and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all pernicious drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best, and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

OUR STARCH GLOSS

is the only article used by

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,

It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving MUCH TIME and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, consequently will not wear out so soon.

IT MAKES OLD LINEN LOOK LIKE NEW.

OUR IMPERIAL BLUE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public.

IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO STREAK THE CLOTHES.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address

NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.,
sep22-4m—oac 218 Fulton Street, New York.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Ira Shoemaker, of Centreville, Columbia County, having bought the following list of property from Peter Hower, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Hower, to wit: four beds; one dozen chairs; one lot of dishes; one cupboard; one looking-glass; twenty yards of carpet; one cooking stove; one parlor stove; one two-horse wagon; one two-horse carriage; one double set of harness; one single set of harness; two tables two pigs. IRA SHOEMAKER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & CO., dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank), Philadelphia.

LAST Sunday night the old car house at Rupert was destroyed by fire. A portion of it was used as a stable and carriage-house and warehouse by Paxton and Harman. A number of valuable horses, carriages, and a large quantity of salt, meat, and other property were consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A young man, a resident of Plymouth, whose name we were unable to ascertain, employed on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, while engaged at Lower Lime Ridge, on last Wednesday, in coupling the cars, had his right hand caught between the bumpers, and the middle finger so badly mashed that it was necessary that it should be amputated, Dr. F. C. Harrison performing the operation, taking the finger off at the second joint. The flesh of the third finger was also very badly bruised.

BASE BALL.—Our youthful population have organized a base ball club, and play quite creditably, as the annexed score shows:

PIONEERS.	O.	R.	LIVE OAK.	O.	R.
VanBuskirk, 1st b	2	6	Hunter, p	2	5
Waller, s s	1	6	Harder, c	3	5
Buckalew, p	3	5	Bevan, s s	1	7
Stiff, r f	6	2	Sanders, 1st b	0	5
Mitchel, c	4	4	Maxel, 2d b	4	3
Penman, l f	3	5	Gaskins, 3d b	3	4
Rinker, 2d b	3	5	Fox, r f	5	2
Jones, 3d b	3	6	Maus, c f	5	3
Lee, c f	5	2	Woods, l f	4	4
Total	27	41	Total	27	38

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
LiveOak	6	3	10	6	1	4	6	0	2—38.
Pioneer	19	0	4	2	0	1	9	11	4—41.

OUR sporting friends in Hemlock had a grand old hunt last Saturday. They chose sides, the losers to pay for supper at the Buckhorn Hotel, kept by John Hartman. Hiram D. Appleman, William H. Shoemaker, and A. B. Hartman acted as judges. Below is the result, as reported by them to our local reporter:

JAS. HARRIS'S SIDE.		AL. HARTMAN'S SIDE.	
Self	125	Self and L. Hartman	68
Walter Greenman	91	John Appleman and	
Richard Hook	13	Wm. M. Hartman	398
Jeremiah Pooley	51	Jacob Harris	76
Norman Leley	20	William F. Foust	41
T. W. Pursel	30	J. S. Nains	48
G. L. Shoemaker	90	H. W. M'Reynolds &	
William Harris and		Martin Kinney	49
Jacob Reichards	213	Wm. T. Jayne	68
Total	428	Total	861

THE Radical meeting yesterday did not present any salient features for an extended notice. The speeches delivered were but a repetition of former efforts of the same class of speakers. President Johnson, of course, received a large share of bitter denunciation, and the Radicals were claimed to be the only patriots in the land. We did not hear all of the speakers, but understand they ignored the question of negro suffrage entirely. After an election, if successful, is the time the Radicals adopt for enunciating their true principles, and the present campaign is no exception to the rule. The procession at night was principally made up of importations from another county, with a sprinkling of small boys from this place, who seemed to be possessed with the sole desire to secure a torch-light. The speakers were Judge Pitkin, of New Orleans; General Fairman, of New York; W. W. Ketchum, of Wilkes-barre.

GREAT EXPLOSION.

ABOUT one minute past six o'clock on Monday morning, as the Morris and Essex passenger train was leaving Phillipsburg, New Jersey, the engine-house belonging to the New Jersey Central road was totally destroyed by the explosion of a locomotive, nothing being left standing but the bare walls. From an investigation into the facts of the case it is ascertained that the man whose business it was to "fire up" on the locomotive Mulford, after doing so left his post, went home to breakfast, and while away the accident occurred. Fortunately there was but one other man in the building at the time, who was engaged cleaning underneath one of the other engines, and to which circumstance he may attribute the saving of his life. The Mulford had just been thoroughly overhauled, and was about being taken out for the first time since her repairs. She is now a total wreck. Two other locomotives, which stood convenient, are also much damaged. The building destroyed has been used as an engine-house, and was circular in shape. The walls, which survived the shock, are of brick, and the roof was composed of slate and wood. This has been scattered in all directions, and the scene surrounding is one of destruction and confusion. As an instance of the severity of the shock produced by the explosion, many of the windows in the neighborhood were broken, and people say that the ground fairly shook with the concussion. The cupola of the engine-house was found some distance from the scene, while the dome of the engine, which weighed between four and five hundred pounds, was blown at least three hundred yards away, and was found in an adjoining street buried some feet in the earth. Had the accident occurred an hour later it is impossible to state the amount of injury it might have done. The workmen and day-hands, together with the machinists and other mechanics employed by the company, not yet having arrived, were thus preserved from a fate painful to contemplate. The loss to the company will not fall far short of fifty thousand dollars.

ON the seventh instant, as Mr. David Berry, living near Alton, Illinois, was driving his team into his yard, the bees from one hundred or more hives made a sudden attack upon the horses and himself, stinging both of the animals to death, and Mr. Berry severely. It appears, from Mr. Berry's statement, that the attack was simultaneous from all the swarms, and that it was impossible to escape their fury except by flight.

ANOTHER CHILD-MURDER.

THE counterpart of the Lindsay child-murder has occurred in Farnia, a Canadian town, a few miles back of Kingston. The victim was a bastard child, five years old, the daughter of a man named Sibley and a girl named Kate Davis. The chaste and pious mother, it seems, had ordered the child to say its prayers, and the child neglecting so to do, this model parent had beaten it with a rawhide until it was nearly insensible, and then gone off to her well-earned slumbers, leaving the little girl in a chair. For a time the child was heard to moan, but grew quiet toward morning, and when daylight came a servant, coming into the room, found it lying on the floor stark dead. The whole of the child's arms and shoulders were scarred and discolored from the blows of the rawhide, while the body, from head to foot, presented a mangled and bloody appearance. Old sears, scarcely healed, were also visible upon the body, testifying to former floggings. The medical evidence showed that the injuries of the flogging were alone sufficient to produce death, but that serious internal injuries, the result of kicks or blows, had previously been received, and the entire absence of food for many hours had also something to do with the result. The woman Davis, in being examined, confessed that a few days previous to the fatal act the father of the child had administered to it a beating for not saying its prayers, and ordered her to do the same whenever it refused. The jury returned a verdict criminating both parents, whereupon they were both committed to prison to await trial for murder.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 75
Rye "	1 20
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	15 00
Cloverseed	5 00
Flaxseed	2 75
Butter	40
Eggs	25
Tallow	11
Potatoes	50
Dried Apples	3 00
Pork	18
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	18
Lard per pound	25
Hay per ton	25 00

ESTRAY.—CAME ON THE PREMISES of the subscriber, in Centre Township, on or about the 1st of May last, a Stray Hog, weighing about one hundred pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or it will be disposed of according to law.
sep1-3t PETER SPOONEYBERG.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, the 6th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, George W. Driesbach, Administrator, &c., of Elizabeth Richard, late Elizabeth Driesbach, late of Bloom Township, in said county, deceased will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Third Street, of the town of Bloomsburg, in said county, and being the one half part of lot No. 53, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 53, on Third Street aforesaid, thence northwestwardly one hundred and seven feet and a half; thence southwestwardly sixty-six feet, to the line of lot No. 54; thence along the line of lot No. 54 southeastwardly one hundred and seven and a half feet, to a corner on Third Street aforesaid; thence along said Third Street sixty-six feet, to the place of beginning, whereon is erected a two-story frame house, with a basement and outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Township of Bloom and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
BLOOMSBURG, September 8, 1866.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser to the administrator on the striking down of the property; one fourth of the purchase money less ten per cent. on the confirmation of the sale; the residue of the purchase money in one year from the confirmation, with interest from the confirmation ni. si. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.
GEORGE W. DRIESBACH, Administrator.
sep8-4t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, Pa., on Thursday, the 18th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, James W. Sankey, John Sankey, Jacob Sankey, and John Reighard, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sankey, late of Centre County, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain plantation and tract of land situate in Scott Township, County of Columbia, bounded on the east by land of H. R. Melick, on the south by land of Peter Melick, and the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville on the west, by lands of David Waller and Andrew Creveling on the north, containing one hundred and twenty-seven acres more or less, whereon are erected a large two-story stone dwelling-house, a large frame barn, and outbuildings, a well of good water at the door of the dwelling-house, and two apple orchards. Also a tract of land situate in Mount Pleasant Township, county aforesaid, bounded on the east by land of Jacob Hartzell, on the south by lands of James Grimes, on the west by lands of John Shuman, and on the south by lands of John Stetler, containing fifty acres. The principal part of the above tract is good wood land. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the Townships of Scott and Mount Pleasant, and county aforesaid.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
BLOOMSBURG, Sept. 12, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. of one third of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers on the striking down of the property; one third less the ten per cent. to be paid on the first day of April, A.D. 1867; and the balance to be paid in two equal annual payments, with interest from the first day of April, 1867, when possession of the premises will be given. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.
sep15-4t.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy noiseless; durable; and easy to work. Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.
Address EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
aug4-1y 616 Broadway, New York.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEBB.

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

PREMIUM LIST
of the
ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
of the
COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,
to be held at
BLOOMSBURG THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 12, and 13, 1866.

The Board of Managers have determined to use every exertion to make this Fair as satisfactory and interesting as possible to all, and the citizens of this and adjacent counties are earnestly invited to attend, and also to do all they can to make the quantity and quality of stock and articles for exhibition the largest and best. The premiums offered are more liberal than those of any previous year. Special attention is called to rule No. 6, *which will be positive.* F. P. DRINKER, Sec'y.

CLASS I.—HORSES.
Joshua H. Fowler, Superintendent.

	Best pair draught horses,	$8 00
2d	" " " "	5 00
	" " carriage "	8 00
2d	" " " "	5 00
	" " mares,	8 00
2d	" " "	5 00
	" stallion over 3 years old,	10 00
2d	" " " "	8 00
	" brood mare, with colt at her side, both owned by the exhibitor,	8 00
2d	" " " "	5 00
	" single carriage horse,	4 00
2d	" " "	2 00
	" " " mare,	4 00
2d	" " " "	2 00
	" gelding between 3 and 4 years old,	4 00
	" mare " "	4 00
	" gelding " 2 and 3 "	4 00
	" mare " "	4 00
	" horse colt " 1 and 2 "	3 00
	" mare " "	3 00
	" horse or mare colt under 10 mos' old,	3 00
2d	" "	2 00
	" pair match colts under 4 years old, broken to harness,	8 00

Exhibitors under this class will have their horses on the ground by 10 o'clock on Friday morning, at which time the judges will examine them.

Judges—Joshua H. Fowler, Scott; E. M. Wardin, Hemlock; Joseph W. Reese, Greenwood; Aaron Smith, Hemlock; Joshua Mendenhall, Franklin.

CLASS II.—CATTLE.
Johnson H. Ikeler, Superintendent.
Durham Stock.

	Best bull 3 years old and upward	$12 00
2d	" " "	9 00
	" " between 2 and 3 years old,	6 00
2d	" " "	4 00
	" " " 1 and 2 "	3 00
2d	" " "	2 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
2d	" "	1 00
	" cow 3 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" "	4 00
	" heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" " calf under 10 months old,	2 00

Devon Stock.

	" bull 3 years old and upward,	12 00
2d	" "	9 00
	" " between 2 and 3 years old,	6 00
2d	" "	4 00
	" " " 1 and 2 "	3 00
2d	" "	2 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
2d	" "	1 00
	" cow 3 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" "	4 00
	" heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00

Alderney Stock.

	" bull 3 years old and upward,	12 00
2d	" "	9 00
	" between 2 and 3 years old,	6 00
2d	" "	4 00
	" " 1 and 2 "	3 00
2d	" "	2 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
2d	" "	1 00
	" cow 3 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" "	4 00
	" heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00

Graded Stock.

	" bull 3 years old and upward,	12 00
2d	" "	9 00
	" between 2 and 3 years old,	6 00
2d	" "	4 00
	" " 1 and 2 "	3 00
2d	" "	2 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
2d	" "	1 00
	" cow 3 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" "	4 00
	" heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00

Native Stock.

	" bull 2 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" "	4 00
	" between 1 and 2 years old,	3 00
2d	" "	2 00
	" calf under 10 months old,	2 00
2d	" "	1 00
	" cow 3 years old and upward,	6 00
2d	" "	4 00
	" heifer between 2 and 3 years old,	3 00
2d	" "	2 00
	" calf under 10 months,	2 00

Oxen and Steers.

	" yoke of oxen, owned and worked by the exhibitor.	5 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" yoke of steers between 1 and 3 years	4 00
2d	" "	2 00

Exhibitors will have their stock ready for the judges to examine by 10 o'clock A.M. on Friday.

Judges—Johnson H. Ikeler, Greenwood; John Hartman, Hemlock; Eli Mendenhall, Benton; G. H. Fowler, Centre; Henry Hollingshead, Catawissa.

CLASS III.—SWINE.
Elisha Hagman, Superintendent.

	Best boar,	$5 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" brood sow,	4 00
2d	" "	2 00
	" sow and pigs (6 or more),	6 00
	" lot of 4 or more pigs under 8 w'ks old,	3 00
2d	" "	2 00
	" lot stock hogs (5 or more),	3 00
2d	" "	2 00

Judges—Elisha Hayman, Greenwood; William Ohl, Hemlock; Andrew Frees, Centre.

CLASS IV.—SHEEP.
Joseph Scattergood, Superintendent.
Fine Wool.

	Best buck,	$4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" ewe,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00

Middle Wool.

	" buck,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" ewe,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00

Long Wool.

	" buck,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00
	" ewe,	4 00
2d	" "	3 00

Judges—Joseph Scattergood, Pine; Abel Thomas, Catawissa; Daniel Shannon, Greenwood.

CLASS V.—POULTRY.
Thomas Dallman, Superintendent.

	Best and largest display of poultry,	$3 00
2d	" " "	2 00
	" pair chickens, male and female,	1 00
2d	" " "	50
	" " turkeys, " "	1 00
2d	" " "	50
	" " geese, " "	1 00
2d	" " "	50
	" " ducks, " "	1 00
	" and largest display of tame pigeons,	50

Judges—Thomas Dallman, Scott; John M. Barton, Bloom; William Wenner, Hemlock.

CLASS VI.—GRAIN AND SEEDS.
Joseph Masters, Superintendent.

	Best half-bushel clover seed,	$3 00
2d	" " "	1 50
	" " timothy "	3 00
	" " "	1 50
	" bushel red wheat,	3 00
	" " white "	3 00
	" " rye,	1 50
	" " buckwheat,	1 50
	" half-bushel ground seed corn,	1 50
	" " yellow "	1 50
	" " smoke "	1 50
	" " flaxseed,	1 50
	bushel oats,	1 50

Judges—Joseph Masters, Madison; Michael Vance, Orange; Samuel Alt, Hemlock; Clinton Mendenhall, Franklin; Joseph Hendershot, Bloom.

CLASS VII.—VEGETABLES.
Henry Zuppinger, Superintendent.

	Best bushel Prince Albert potatoes,	2 00
	" " mercer "	2 00
	" " peach blow "	2 00
	" " garnet Chili "	2 00
	" " rusty coat "	2 00
	" " cuzco "	2 00
	" half-bushel early Goodrich seedling potatoes,	2 00
	" half-bushel sweet potatoes,	2 00
	" bushel field turnips,	2 00
	" " ruta bagas,	2 00
	" half-bushel sugar beets,	1 00
	" " mangold wurtzel,	1 00
	" " beets,	1 00
	" " carrots,	1 00
	" " parsnips,	1 00
	" " onions,	1 00
	" half-dozen vegetable oysters (salsify),	1 00
	" peck tomatoes,	1 00
	" 3 heads cabbage,	1 00
	" 3 bunches celery,	1 00
	" 4 egg plants,	1 00
	" 2 quarts lima beans,	1 00
	" 2 " Carolina "	1 00
	" 2 " soup "	1 00
	" 3 squashes,	1 00
	" 6 field pumpkins,	1 00

Judges—Henry Zuppinger, Bloom; John Gordon, Catawissa; J. Harvey Creveling, Scott.

CLASS VIII.—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.
William Schuyler, Superintendent.

	Best 10 yards flannel,	1 50
2d	" 10 " "	1 00
	" 5 " woolen cloth,	1 50
	" 10 " carpet,	1 50
2d	" 10 " "	1 00
	" 10 " plain linen,	1 50
	" 10 " diaper,	1 50
	" knit wool stockings,	50
	" " " mittens,	50
	" " cotton stockings,	50
	" home-made shirt,	1 50
	" cotton quilt,	1 50
2d	" " "	1 00
	" pair wool blankets,	2 00
	" " linen sheets,	1 00
	" home-made table-cloth,	1 00

Judges—William Schuyler, Scott; Mary A. Wilson, Madison; Mrs. Joseph P. Conner, Centre; Mrs. Hiram Reeder, Catawissa; Mrs. Caleb Barton, Bloom.

CLASS IX.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
Lloyd Paxton, Superintendent.

	Best loaf bread,	$1 00
	" pound cake,	50
	" ginger "	50
	" sample preserves,	50
	" " fruit jelly,	50
	" tomato preserves,	50
	" cucumber pickles,	50
	" pickles of any other kind,	50
	" apple butter,	50
	" peach "	50
	" plum "	50
	" grape "	50
	" gallon sorghum,	50
	" cured ham,	3 00
	" roll butter, not less than 3 pounds,	1 00
2d	" " " "	[illegible]
	" sample sausage,	50
	" apple pie,	50
	" sample yeast,	50
	" " hard soap,	50
	" " soft "	50

Judges—Lloyd Paxton, Montour; Rachel S. Eves, Greenwood; Mrs. Conrad Bittenbender, Bloom; Mrs. Margaret Warner, Benton; Mrs. E. P. Lutz, Bloom.

CLASS X.—FANCY ARTICLES AND FLOWERS.
Charles S. Fowler, Superintendent.

	Best knit shawl,	$1 00
	" " quilt,	1 00
	" tidy,	1 00
	" tatting work,	1 00
	" specimen bead work,	1 00
	" " shell "	1 00
	" " burr "	1 00
	" " leather "	1 00
	" " hair "	1 00
	" " wax "	1 00
	" " drawing,	1 00
	" " painting,	1 00
	" silk embroidery,	1 00
	" worsted "	1 00
	" cotton "	1 00
	" worsted mat,	50
	" cotton "	50
	" knit Polish hood,	50
	" worked slipper,	50
	" fancy pincushion,	50
	" head-dress,	50
	" display of moss painting,	1 00
	" collection dahlias,	50
	" " artificial flowers,	50
	" " house plants in bloom,	50
	" " dried grass,	50
	" " flowers,	50
	" variety flowers,	50
	" specimen penmanship,	1 00

Judges—Charles S. Fowler, Esq.; Miss Sue Eyer, Catawissa; Mrs. E. M. Wardin, Hemlock; Miss Maggie M. Sands, Mt. Pleasant.

CLASS XI.—FLOUR, STOVES, TINWARE, AND DENTISTRY.
John Betts, Superintendent.

	Best 50 pounds wheat flour,	$3 00
	" 50 " b'kwh't "	3 00
	" 50 " rye "	3 00
	" 50 " corn meal,	3 00
	" cooking stove with fixtures,	2 00
	" parlor " "	2 00
	" set artificial teeth,	1 00

Judges—John Betts, Hemlock; C. D. Fowler, Berwick; Elijah B. Ikeler, Bloom.

CLASS XII.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
Sylvester Pursel, Superintendent.

	Best plough for general use,	$2 00
	" corn plough,	1 00
	" corn planter,	2 00
	" threshing machine,	2 00
	" reaper and mower combined	2 00
	" fanning mill,	2 00
	" horse hay fork,	2 00
	" corn sheller,	2 00
	" grain drill,	2 00
	" farm wagon,	2 00
	" straw or fodder cutter,	2 00
	" horse rake,	1 00
	" portable cider mill and press,	1 00
	" sled,	1 00
	" clothes wringer,	1 00
	" washing machine,	1 00
	" sausage "	1 00
	" clover huller,	1 00
	" churn,	1 00
	" wheelbarrow,	1 00
	" roller,	50

Judges—Sylvester Pursel, Hemlock; Levi A. Hutchinson, Centre; Cornelius Bellas, Orange.

CLASS XIII.—VEHICLES.
Jacob Gerrard, Superintendent.

	Best family carriage,	$2 00
	" top buggy,	2 00
	" open "	2 00
	" sleigh,	2 00
	" sulkey,	2 00

Judges—Jacob Gerrard, Greenwood; George Lazarus, Mount Pleasant; Jerry Seesholtz, Berwick.

CLASS XIV.—BEES AND BEEHIVES.
William F. Keller, Superintendent.

	Best swarm of bees,	$2 00
2d	" "	1 00
	" sample five pounds of honey,	1 00
	" beehive,	1 00

Judges—William F. Keller, Mifflin; Hiram J. Reeder, Franklin; John Rantz, Jackson.

CLASS XV.—WINES AND LIQUORS.
Hiram D. Appleman, Superintendent.

	Best quart currant wine,	$1 00
	" " blackberry "	1 00
	" " grape, "	1 00
	" " cherry, "	1 00
	" " rye whiskey,	1 00
	" " cider vinegar,	1 00

Judges—Hiram D. Appleman, Hemlock; Dr. David Montgomery, Mifflin; Ellwood Hughes, Centre.

CLASS XVI.—CABINETWARE, TANNER'S, SHOEMAKER'S, TAILOR'S, POTTER'S, AND BRICKMAKER'S WORK.
William T. Shuman, Superintendent.

	Best bureau,	$2 00
	" dressing stand,	2 00
	" display cabinetware,	1 00
	" set windsor chairs,	1 00
	" spring-seat chairs,	1 00
	" rocking chair,	1 00
	" settee,	1 00
	" best made suit of clothes	2 00
	" half-dozen brooms,	1 00
	" set single harness,	2 00
	" " double "	2 00
	" two sides sole leather,	1 00
	" " " kips,	1 00
	" " " calfskins,	1 00
	" pair calf boots,	1 00
	" " kip "	1 00
	" lot earthenware,	1 00
	" sample bricks,	50

Judges—W. T. Shuman, Main; H. L. Gearhart, Greenwood; W. H. Heirich, Locust; John F. Hutchinson, Fishing Creek; Miles S. Williams, Orange.

CLASS XVII.—FRUIT.
P. R. Wenner, Superintendent.

	Best ½ bushel Tompkins County King apples,	$1 00
	" ½ " Rhode Island greening, "	1 00
	" ½ " fallen water, "	1 00
	" ½ " gravenstein, "	1 00
	" ½ " baldwin, "	1 00
	" ½ " hubbardston monarch "	1 00
	" ½ " bellflower, "	1 00
	" display of apples,	2 00
2d	" " "	1 00
	" " pears,	2 00
2d	" " "	1 00
	" " peaches,	2 00
	" dozen quinces,	1 00
2d	" " "	50
	" 5 clusters grapes,	1 00
	" display " "	2 00
2d	" " "	1 00
	" 5 clusters creveling	50
	" 5 " concord "	50
	" 5 " diana "	50
	" 5 " delawares "	50
	" 5 " isabellas, "	50
	" lot of fox grapes,	50
	" display raspberries,	1 00
	" sample dried apples,	50
	" " " peaches,	50
	" " " cherries, stoned and unstoned, dried,	50

Judges—P. R. Wenner, Briar Creek; Aaron Kester, Mount Pleasant; William P. Leidy, Hemlock; John G. Quick, Montour; Frank P. Eves, Greenwood.

CLASS XVIII.—TRIAL OF HORSES.
Speeding List.
First Trot.

Best trotting horse, mare, or gelding, $100 00
(Entrance fee, $10.)
If less than four horses are entered, for each horse less than four $15 shall be deducted from the premium offered.

Second Trot.

Best trotting horse, mare, or gelding, $50 00
(Entrance fee, $10.)
If less than four horses are entered, for each horse less than four $10 shall be deducted from the premium offered.

Farmers' List.

Best trotting horse, mare, or gelding, $25 00
(Entrance fee, $3.)
If less than four horses are entered, for each horse less than four $5 shall be deducted from the premium offered.

No premiums will be awarded for any of the above three trots if less than two horses appear to compete for the premiums.

Mile heats, in harness—best out of three.

Judges—Conrad Kramer, Madison; Joseph O. Winterstein, Mifflin; Samuel Kostenbauder, Catawissa.

CLASS XIX.—FOOT-RACING.

	Best run once round course,	$8 00
2d	" " " "	4 00

(Entrance fee, 50 cents.)
If less than three persons enter for the run no premium will be awarded.

Judges—Irvin Derr, Jackson; E. G. Ricketts, Orange; Isaac G. Pursel, Hemlock.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(Article third of the constitution requires persons to pay to the Association one dollar to constitute membership. The practice heretofore has been to buy tickets on Fair days, and have names recorded at the time.)

First. Every person having articles for exhibition or competition, must become a member of the Association before entering them.

Second. Minors can become members or exhibitors when their parents are members.

Third. The field of competition is open to all persons from other counties and States can become exhibitors upon the same terms as citizens of this county.

Fourth. All articles offered for competition must be owned by the competitor. Fruit, vegetables, flowers, &c., must be the growth of the competitor, and all manufactured articles must be made by the competitor.

Fifth. All stock entered must be what represented, or premiums will be forfeited.

Sixth. All articles for exhibition or competition must be entered by 5 o'clock P.M. Thursday, the 11th, and except in impossible cases, be on the ground at that time, and remain there until 3 o'clock P.M. of Friday, the 12th, when they will be at the disposal of the exhibitors.

Seventh. Stands for the sale of refreshments can be obtained by application to the Secretary or to B. F. Hartman.

Eighth. No license will be granted stands that sell spirituous or malt liquors.

Judges appointed to examine the different classes will confer a favor on the Association by calling at the Secretary's office early on Friday morning, to obtain their instructions.

Tickets to the Fair can be obtained at the different stores before the Fair, or at the ticket office during Fair days. JOSEPH P. CONNER, Pres't.
F. P. DRINKER, Sec'y. sep14-4t

THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the
HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,
and while capable of doing a
GREATER RANGE OF WORK,
one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.

To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.

This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the
LOCK STITCH
(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is
STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC
than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch
PERFECTLY SUITED
to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.

THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;
proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.

We claim for the
FLORENCE
the following
ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:

☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other Machine will do so great a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.

The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.

We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.

We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.

Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PRICES OF MACHINES.

No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed	$63
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed	$75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented; table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed	$81
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.	
Polished mahogany table	86
Polished Rosewood Table	92
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil	92
Mahogany table, in oil	98
Rosewood table, in oil	105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished	111
Mahogany table	125
Rosewood table	150

G. G. EVANS, General Agent,
630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA
The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CARLOW.
Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
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consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
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DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c., &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.
EYER & MOYER
respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.
COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
of every variety, and of the best quality.
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.
The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c
He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.
His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.
Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.
This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

THE ONLY PLACE
to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
is at HUNGSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.
He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
JOSEPH SHARPLESS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,
and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates.
Castings for
COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES
made to order.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also
MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,
by the dozen or half-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.
Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."
JOHN R. MOYER.

C. D. ROBBINS & CO.,
IRON MERCHANTS,
Northeast corner of Second and Vine Streets,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
No. 43 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.
Owing to the late fall in gold,
EPHRAIM W. ELWELL
has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH, BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR, FEED, &c., &c. &c.,
give me a call. EPHRAM W. ELWELL.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch and on the cheapest terms.

THE EVERGREEN.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I.

BLEST keeper of Summer strength, green evermore
On the rock of the hill and the sand of the shore,
No Autumn can blight thee, no Winter-cloud cast
Any death on thy plumes shaking war to the blast!

II.

All the soft airs of Spring are thine own, lovely one,
As thou laugh'st in the light of the star and the sun;
And the wildest rude wind of the black Northern Sea
Is but glorious music and joy unto thee!

III.

Fadeless crown of the whole changeful soul of the year,
Scorner proud of the terrible gloom of the bier,
Victor wreathed by great Nature's own self, it is thine
Here to symbol the grandeur that thrones the Divine!

IV.

How superb is the rose, but it crumbles away;
How delicious the lily—it dies in a day;
But thou, splendid creature, art there evermore
On the rock of the hill and the sand of the shore!

V.

Oh, would that the soul could evermore be
Unchanging in freshness and gladness like thee,
Laughing Autumns and Winters of sorrow to scorn,
Still as strong in the night as it throbbed in the morn!

VI.

And yet, fearless creature, in spite of thy plume
Shaking war to the storm, thine at last is the tomb;
But the soul, though so changing here, triumphs o'er thee,
Victor wreathed evermore on Eternity's sea!

AGRICULTURAL.

Encouragement to Plant Vines.

"LET us plant vines," says Horace Greeley, and to enforce his advice he offers, as will be seen below, two very liberal prizes to encourage farmers and workingmen to supply themselves with grapes. Mr. G. well says: "The grape, under skilful culture, is a surer crop to-day than almost any other delicate fruit, the strawberry only excepted. Experienced growers say that grapes may be grown, wherever they thrive at all, for the price of wheat, pound for pound; yet, while wheat scarcely averages four cents per pound to growers, grapes can almost always be sold at double that price. We can start the vine and enjoy its fruit within three years; whereas at least thrice that time is required to bring an orchard from infancy to maturity. Our farmers and mechanics, their wives and children, but especially our farm-laborers and day-laborers, generally ought to eat far more good fruit and far less salt meat; and they cannot until fruit becomes far cheaper and more abundant. I would suggest to our Agricultural Societies, State and local, the expediency of concerting systematic efforts to extend the cultivation of the vine. Let us organize county and town societies which shall have the diffusion of the vine culture for one of its prominent objects. It would be easy to have a few vines planted on every farm, and then theft—a sad discouragement to fruit growers—would be obviated. Only let us make grapes as abundant as potatoes, and they will no more be stolen. A little well-directed effort by a few public spirited men and women will secure to their township an abundance of grapes. If the vine is planted on every farm therein, it will be seldom that the crop will utterly fail. There will at first be many diverse species or varieties, and experience will show which is best adapted to the climate and soil of that locality. Time will teach many valuable lessons, and a few years will give us thousands of skilful vine-dressers. We shall live longer and better, have more comfort and less disease, when every dwelling shall be surrounded by its vines. I hope our Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs will devise and adopt fit measures to stimulate the planting of the vine; meantime, I, as a mere beginning, will pay a premium of two hundred dollars to the first, and one hundred dollars to the second township of not less than one hundred houses, whose three principal officers shall certify to me that every dwelling in that township has not less than two well-planted, thrifty vines.

Clean Pigs and Dirty Pigs.

PIGS enjoy the reputation of having a real liking for dirt; and, certainly, the way in which they are kept on some farms would show that their owners are determined to give them ample opportunities for carrying out this liking. No motion can, however, be more erroneous than this, as none is certainly so productive of loss to the keeper. Let any one not convinced of this try the two modes of pig-keeping—the dirty and the clean—the food in both cases, and other general treatment being the same; and the result will show him which of the two is the best in the end. A great deal depends upon the mode in which they are housed. Mr. Raines, of Mills, adopts the following: "A large house is enclosed at the sides, so as to be warm and dry. The floor is paved, and sprinkled over with burnt clay, and ashes obtained by burning weeds. In this the pigs are fed; while for resting and sleeping they have a compartment railed off at the other end, and which is amply provided with clean straw. In another case the principle of box-feeding has been applied, the pigs being kept in a pit, into which the manure from the ox or cow stables and the horse stables is put. The pigs tread this down, and enjoy themselves amazingly. In one case where this has been adopted the farmer states that his pigs have given him a profit of their meat and left the dung—for nothing.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Moveable Pastures.

"CHANGE of pastures makes fat calves," is an old saying; here is an easy plan for securing it. Build a light board or picket fence, mount it on wheels eight to twelve inches in diameter: home-made board or plank ones will answer. A pen ten feet square will hold four calves comfortably, and it is no trouble to move it; you can give the inmates a clean room and a fresh bite every morning, noon, and night. Of course you will furnish shelter from sunshine, for which purpose light boards, canvas, or green brush will do. The same principles modified to circumstances may be advantageously applied to all other stock, from horses to hens.

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

The Fairy Marriage.

ONE morning, during her mother's absence, Katla, daughter of the widow of a great Icelandic chief, feeling tired and heavy, went to bed, not very long after she had risen from it, and fell into a deep sleep. At noon, her mother's attendants went to her, but, try as they would, could not wake her; so, fearing that she was dead, they called her foster-mother, and told her of her daughter's state. She went to the side of her bed and endeavored to rouse her, but quite in vain. Then, looking attentively at her, she said:

"She is not dead; the flame of life is still flickering in her bosom, but I am no more able to wake her than you were."

And with these words, she sat down beside her couch, and kept close watch over her for four whole days and nights.

On the fifth day Katla awoke, and seemed to be overcome with sorrow; but no one dared to ask her what was the cause of it.

Soon after this, her mother returned from her journey, but her daughter was no longer the same that she had left behind her. She was changed.

Wondering and grieved at her strange manner, the mother asked her attendants apart what had befallen her, and why she had behaved thus; but they could only tell her that she had slept unceasingly for four days and four nights, and on awaking had shown this sorrow without ever telling anybody the reason of it, or what ailed her. On hearing this, she took Katla herself apart, and urged her to tell her what ailed her—whether aught had befallen her in her long sleep, assuring her that she would lighten her load of sorrow in thus giving her the half of it. At last, yielding to her mother's prayers, she spoke as follows:

"I had not slept long, when there came to my bedside a beautiful lady, richly dressed, who spoke sweetly to me, and telling me that she lived at the farm Thvera, not far hence, begged me to go back with her some part of the way thither. As soon as I rose to comply with her wish, she placed her gloves in my bed, saying, 'These shall take your place while you are away.' Then we went out, and came soon to a large lake, as clear and smooth as glass, upon which, near the shore, a gayly-painted boat was moored. Here I would part from the lady, and wished her God-speed; but she, thanking me for having come so far with her, held out her hand, as if to bid me farewell, crying, 'Will you not say farewell to Alvor?'

"No sooner had I stretched forth mine in return, than she grasped it tightly, and leaping from the shore into the skiff with me, rowed it swiftly to a small island which stood in the midst of the lake. Now, indeed, I felt only too well that she had all power over me, and that I was unable to resist her. She saw that I was filled with dread, and tried to calm my fears, showing me every kindness and courtesy, and assuring me that it was Fate alone which had compelled her to treat me thus. 'I will,' she said, 'soon take you safely home again.'

"When we had come to the island, I saw that there stood upon it a castle more beautiful than anything I had ever seen or heard of before. 'This is mine,' said Alvor; and leading me into it by the hand, she took me to her own room, where many ladies were sitting. There she made me enter a bath of sweet water, and when I had bathed, she took me to a beautiful bed which stood in the room, covered with curtains of the richest stuff, and filled with soft down. In this I fell asleep after I had drunk a cup of rare wine which was handed me. When I awoke, I found on a couch near me a mantle worked richly in gold, which the lady who sat by my side bade me put on, together with an embroidered dress which she gave me. When I was dressed, she threw also over me her own mantle, which was daintily wrought in gold and lined with fur. Beside all this, she gave me five rings of red gold, a golden band for my hair, and a costly belt, begging me to keep them all as his gifts. After I had thus attired myself, she bade me follow her to the dining-hall, and we went there with her, eight ladies in all.

"All the walls of the room were hung with cloth of woven gold, and the tables were crowded with silver vessels and flagons, and with gold inlaid horns; and round the table sat many handsome men, splendidly attired. At the high table stood a throne, and near this I saw a man, dressed in rich silk, lying asleep on a couch. Alvor went up to him and awoke him, and I heard that she called him Karl.

"He started up from his slumber, and said to her, 'Why have you broken my rest? Have you ought of good tidings to tell me? or, perchance, have you brought Katla hither?'

"As soon as he saw that I was in the hall, he came to me, and taking me by the hand, led me to the throne, where he made me sit, and sat beside me. Then the Lady Alvor pointed to us, and cried out to the guests, 'See the bride and bridegroom!' Whereupon they shouted as with one voice, and drank and made merry till nightfall. And a priest entered, and we were married before I well knew what I was doing.

For two days and nights I lived in joy and pleasure. No one could be beautiful, more devoted, more noble than Karl.

"On the third day, Karl said: 'Dear Katla, we must soon part; call the son whom you shall bear to me by my name, and give him from his father, whom he shall never see, this belt of wrought gold, and this knife with the haft of cunning workmanship, and let them be heirlooms in his family.' And he bade me place the belt and knife, together with the embroidered garments and costly ornaments which I had worn while with him, in a sack, and take them home with me.

"'Show them,' he said, 'to your mother, and tell her the whole truth; for it is but just, and your duty. Let her aid you in building a farm at Thvera, where you shall see two small hillocks, which shall be your money-mounds. In that place you shall found a great and noble family. Now I must leave you, and you will never see me again; for,' said he, sadly, 'the hours of my life are numbered.'

"When he had finished speaking, Alvor, the Lady, took my hand and led me out; and as I left the hall I heard a loud and echoing sound, and turning my head to see whence it came, behold, Kari lay dead, for his heartstrings had broken with exceeding love and sorrow. So the lady rowed me again in the boat across the lake and brought me home, and took the gloves out of my bed.

"As she left me, she said, 'May it fare well with you, though you have caused but sorrow to me in breaking my son's heart with love and anguish. Enjoy all the wealth you have, and be happy.' So saying, she was no more with me." So she showed her mother all the beautiful and costly things that she had brought with her from Alvor's castle.

In the Summer she gave birth to a son, a lovely child, and exceeding all other children in mind and form, whom she called, as she had promised his father, Kari. Soon after, she built a new farm at Thvera, where she found the two money-mounds, as Kari had promised, and dwelt there happy and prosperous to a ripe old age.

JOS. RIEGEL & H. S. FISTER,
(Late Riegel, Wiest & Ervin,)
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
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TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
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WINE BITTERS, &c.,
No. 122 North Third Street,
above Arch, west side,
Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

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HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

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LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cloths, Cassimeres, Shawls, Flannels, Silks, White Goods, Linens, Hoop Skirts, Muslins, Hollowware, Cedarware, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hoop Nets, Umbrellas, Looking-Glasses, Tobacco, Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Rice, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER,
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THE GALAXY,
A FORTNIGHTLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the first and fifteenth of each month, and has the advantage of coming to the reader intermediately between the monthlies and the weeklies.

With the second number the Magazine was enlarged by sixteen pages, making it to contain ninety-six pages of matter.

ITS CONTRIBUTORS.

THE GALAXY will be an original American Magazine of the highest class. Arrangements have accordingly been made for regular contributions from the best known and most meritorious writers in the country; and moreover, the Editor will always seek to elicit and encourage contributions from new authors of real ability or decided genius. The articles in THE GALAXY will be signed with the names of their authors, who will be allowed a wide freedom in the expression of opinions.

The first and second numbers of THE GALAXY, for May first and fifteenth, 1866, contain contributions from John Esten Cooke, Frances Power Cobbe, Rose Terry, George Alfred Townsend, Edmund C. Stedman, the Author of "Emily Chester," Professor Pierre Blot, Dr. W. H. Draper, Stillman S. Conant, General Cluseret, and others.

"The Claverings," by Anthony Trollope, and "Archie Lovell," by Mrs. Edwards, were commenced in the first number of THE GALAXY, and will continue to be published serially simultaneously with their appearance in England. The back numbers of the Magazine containing these stories may always be obtained from a newsdealer or from the proprietors.

PROFESSOR BLOT ON COOKERY.

In the second number of THE GALAXY was commenced a series of articles on Cookery, by Professor Pierre Blot, the well-known teacher of the art. These articles will be made of great practical value to every family. Beside many gastronomical directions of essential importance, they will contain receipts and practical suggestions which must secure for them thousands of readers.

TERMS.

The price of THE GALAXY is 25 cents a number; $5 for the year of twenty-four numbers; $3 for six months—twelve numbers. The volumes for the year will include 2,300 octavo pages, illustrated by twenty-five or more full-page engravings, printed on tinted paper; beside innumerable smaller illustrations, scattered through the text. THE GALAXY may be ordered at the rate of twenty-five cents a number for any length of time desired.

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The Publishers will accept a limited number of first-class advertisements for their Magazine, at the following low rates:

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Much of the best literature of the day is found in the English and Continental magazines and periodicals; and it is the aim of the publishers of this new journal to reproduce the choicest selections from these for American readers, in a form at once attractive and inexpensive. The publishers believe that such a journal, conducted upon the plan which they propose, will be not only entertaining and instructive in itself, but interesting and valuable as a reflex of foreign periodical literature of the day. It will be, in short, the aim of its publishers that Every Saturday shall commend itself by its freshness and variety to all classes of intelligent and cultivated readers. Every Saturday will contain each week thirty-two large octavo pages, handsomely printed in double columns, with an engraved title.

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TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 Tremont Street, Boston.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
April 23, 1866.

Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:40, and 9:35 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5:10 and 10 A.M., and 3:40 and 10:35 P.M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 A.M. and 9:20 P.M. trains, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:40 A.M., and 2 and 9:20 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations, the 9:20 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 1:15 P.M.

Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8:00 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8:30 A.M. and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 6 and 11:15 A.M., and 1:05 P.M.; Tamaqua at 9:45 A.M. and 1 and 8:55 P.M.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 7 A.M.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 5 P.M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:20 and 6:15 P.M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, &c., &c.

On Sundays leave New York at 8:00 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 3:15 P.M., the 8 A.M. train running only to Reading; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 7:30 A.M.; Harrisburg at 9:05 A.M.; and Reading at 1:20 A.M. for Harrisburg, and 10:52 A.M. for New York, and 4:25 P.M. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and School Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

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G. A. NICOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., April 23, 1866.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
to the
NORTH AND WEST.

FOUR DAILY TRAINS.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 12, 1866, trains will leave as follows:

	Leave Wash'n.	Leave Balto.
Express Mail	6:20 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Fast Line	7:30 A.M.	12:10 P.M.
Pittsburg and Erie Ex.	1:30 P.M.	7:20 P.M.
Pittsburg and Elmira Ex.	7:40 P.M.	9:45 P.M.

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(Connecting at Baltimore,)
Leave Washington at 2:45 and 7:40 P.M.

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LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.

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Superintendent N.C.R.R.

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Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:

LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11:25 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 4:25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:25 A.M.

LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7:14 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4:35 P.M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9:15 A.M.; Leave Erie at 1:55 P.M., arrive at New York at 3:30 P.M.

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S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 2:40 P.M. and 5:50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6:55 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:25 P.M. and 9:20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 9:50 P.M. and 10:35 A.M.

NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:36 A.M. and 6:25 P.M.; Scranton at 11:35 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12:40 A.M. and 10:15 P.M.

H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 15, 1866.

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